

RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

"NO NORTH, NO SOUTH, NO EAST, NO WEST, UNDER THE CONSTITUTION; BUT A SACRED MAINTENANCE OF THE COMMON BOND AND TRUE DEVOTION TO THE COMMON BROTHERHOOD,"—Frankin Pierce.

Extracts from a Discussion in Accomac, Va. Mr. Wise -- WERE YOU IN NEW HAMPSHIRE TWO
YEARS AGO, AND DID YOU NOT HEAR HALE SPEAK
AND SAYIN HIS SPEECH, THAT 'HE WOULD HEAD AN
ARMY TO MARCH UPON THE SOUTH, AND PUT DOWN
SI AVERY!"

ARMY TO MAKCH UPON THE STEAR MR. HALE SPEAK, SLAVERYP "-I WAS THERE, HEARD MR. HALE SPEAK, SLAVERY!

Mr. Mapp.—1 WAS THERE, HEARD MR. HALE SPEAD,

AND SAY WHAT YOU STATE.

Mr. Wise—1010 YOU NOT HEAR FRANKLIN PIERCE REPL. TO THIS, AND SAY—1F HALE SHOULD HEAD AN

ARMY TO MARCH ON THE SOUTH, HE HAD FIRST TO

MARCH OVER HIS (PIERCE'S) DEAD BODY, FOR HE

WOULD HEAD AN ARMY TO OPPOSE HIM!?

Mr. Mapp.—1 DID. GEN. PIERCE DID SAY (SLAPPING

HIS HAND UPON HIS BREAST, THAT HALE WOULD HAVE

TO PASS OVER HIS DEAD BODY, BEF-FRE HE MARCHED

1200 STHE SOUTH.

O'N ISHOR '45, MR PIERCE SAID IN HIS SPEECH DO'N THE OCCASION I HAVE REFERRED TO, THAT HE DID NOT THINK HALE'S PARTY COULD MEAN WHAT THEY SAID, THAT IS, TO EFFECT THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY BY FORCE OF ARMS, AND IF THEY DID, HE WAS SURE THAT EVERY GOOD CITIZEN WOULD BE WILLING—AT LEAST HE WOULD—TO LAY DOWN HIS DEAD BODY TO PROTECT THE CONSTITUTION "—[Mr. Mapp's correction and reiteration of the "thrilling dialogue."

"I NOW HESITATE BETWEEN EXTENDING THE PERIOD OF RESIDENCE BETORE NATURALIZATION TO 21 YEARS. AND A TOTAL REPEAL OF ALL THE ACTS OF CONGRESS ON THE SUBJECT—MY MIND INCLINES TO THE LATTER—[SCOTTIN 1844.]

The above sentiment is Gen. Scott's. We have seen it in his "IN ISH OR '45, MR PIERCE SAID IN HIS SPEECH

The above sentiment is Gen. Scort's. We have seen it in his submitted that the sentiment is own signature.—Ed. Philadelphia Pennsulpania.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING TO-NIGHT LET THE DEMOCRACY COME FORTH.

On Friday night, October 8th, Senator Mason, will address the Democracy of Richmond. Let the Democracy rally in large numbers, and let the enthusiasm that the occasion shall elicit, be diffused through the State. We wish Virginia to give a vote that shall ring through the Union, and that shall fix her undying principles as the true policy of the nation. Let us, therefore, not only have a large meeting here or the 5th of October, but let our friends in every county of the State-electors and committees-arouse the people, and rally them to the polls. Be not too confident of a triumph-our only danger-but organize, work and labor, from now until the 2d day of November, to overthrow the secret, insidious, and incessant movements of the Whigs.

The Meeting will be held at the African Church. The Richmond Whig Loathing the Fugitive

SLAVE LAW!!! The following is part of an editorial article in the Rich

mond Whig, of Wednesday, Sept. 29th, 1852: "They (the slaveholders) would never have asked for Fugitive Stave Law-not that the Constitution does not give them the right to demand it-but it was a Harsh mea sure-better calculated to inflame and exasperate sectional feeling, and endanger the security of slave property, than to produce any salutary results They would not themselves like to be required to catch other people's negroes, and they very naturally supposed the task would not be a pleasant one to persons whose education and prejudices were all operated by the leaf single of Salary." posed to the institution of slavery,"

FRANK PIERCE AND WINFIELD SCOTT, AS SOLDIER -STATESMAN-MAN.

There are three aspects in which the public now view the two prominent candidates for the Presidency. Each is regarded in the triple relations of Soldier-Statesman-Man The contrast is one which the friends and supporters of Gen. Pierce can most cheerfully make; and they are anxlous and willing to abide the popular verdict, precisely on such issues-the facts being fairly presented and properly Amidst the noise and confusion of this canvass, which,

above all others, has been characterized by base and bitter personalities, frauds, forgeries and falsehoods, on the part of the least scrupulous of Gen. Scott's supporters, the real me rits of the cancidates have either been lost sight of, or made subordinate to matters of a personal character. The "Great Father of Lies," himself, must have chuckled over the falsifications in this campaign against the character of the Dethe "tainting" and " Foss" fabrications, down to the last and dutiest-the "slapping"

Turning with genuine "loathing" from such detractors and their dirty work, let us briefly and candidly present the contrast exhibited by the lives, actions, opinions, and principles of Gen. Scott and Gen. Pierce, as patent on the record, or exhibited in the annals of the country. In doing we do not propose, in reterring to the character of Scott, as a soldier, to go over the ground already so well covered by the "Memoir from Records cotemporaneous with the Events" now in course of publication in the New York Herald, and to which all who desire the true version

The result of such general investigation as we propose, will show that while as a soldier, Winfield Scott's training, experience, and habitudes of life and thought, have elevated him, (whether justly or unjustly,) a head and shoulders over his cotemporaries- as a statesman and a man, endowed with the civil and personal qualifications to fill the Presidential chair, ne falls immeasurably below his chief competitor for that high office. In short, the whole record proves him to be a great General-and nothing else!-and the very qualities which have given him reputation in his present positions disqualify him for that to which the schemes of intriguing politicians, alien to him by birth, character and principle, would transfer him, to the great detriment of his own reputation, and the greater detriment of the public Interest. A repetition of the experiment, that resulted so disastrously in the case of Gen. Taylor, (the only soldier by profession, ever elevated to the presidency,) may well be deprecated and dreaded; and may well cause us fervently to repeat the aspi-

"Better that war, pestilence, and famine should afflict

To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid worldand we will nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in ma-

Of General Scott's military achievements it were idle to speak. They are recorded in the annals of the country .-Nor would we, if we could, pluck one leaf from the laurel wreath a grateful country has twined around his brow. Our purpose is to prevent such an act on the part of Seward and his satellites, who have seduced the old man into a false position by playing on his vanity, and have already dimmed the lustre of his reputation by their close contact and companionship. These Harples have defiled the banquet which they summon him to feast upon. But, while fully admitting his military merits-exaggerated though they may have been-we do at the same time most strenuously deny the policy or the propriety of setting up the highest civil office in the State as the prize of a successful soldier. The darkest days of Rome had arrived, and her "decline and fail" were near, when the Prætorian Guards nominated the Emperor, and the path to the highest seat was through the camp. And with infinitely greater force do the objections to such a policy apply in our day and generation, and to a government constituted like ours. Neither the precedents of Washington or of Jackson, so often quoted, will answer; for neither of these were soldiers by profession-both were civilians by training, habits, and the tenor of their lives. The first, as near faultless as human imperfection can be, carried with him into the White House no traces of the soldier; and the best friends of the latter will admit, that the most objectionable features of his conduct and policy were those which smacked of his militaprofession, though elected on a military hurrah - but the fruits of that triumph were bitter indeed; and, as before sald, Goneral Taylor is the only soldier by profession ever elevated to the Presidency. Are the memories of that administration so pleasant and so precious to the people as to induce them to repeat a similar experiment? Yet Zachary Taylor was never half so much a martinet as Winfield Scott, and possessed a far greater fund of common sensenor were the influences surrounding him all evil from the first, as in the present case. As to Andrew Jackson, who did possess rare administrative ability, the contrast between him and Scott is precisely like that speeches of Gen. Scott, devoted solely and exclusively to the

thought have permitted, Franklin Pierce has approved himself, in his brief, though brilliant military career, to have that he did distinguish himself most honorably among comperiors for such distinction, worthy of a place beside Napoleon's marshals-and that, had he originally chosen that career, he might have rivalled, if not surpassed, Winfield career, he might have rivalled, if not surpassed, Winfield
Scott, on the only field for which nature had fitted him.—
Scott, on the only field for which nature had fitted him.—
For, among the many gailant gentlemen and born spring up at their country's call, self-armed, like Mineral graphic sketches of the debate from nerva, from the brain of Jove, there was not one who earned and maintained as high and as universal commendation as achieved a great victory, as he has done every where else.

The whigs have rejoiced much over their one-sided vergotts of the two great was extremely heavy.

Scott, on the only field for which nature had fitted him.—
The sectional vote of the two great was extremely heavy.

The knowng ones were all taken in, as Watson's ch. f. was soliers who great trace between the famous Red Eye and head in the other rejoiced much over their one-sided vergotts. The sectional vote of the vogreating of the visions of the discussion in Buckingham. We publish to-day whigh party in the Convention—the conduct of leading of the Whigs have rejoiced much over their one-sided vergotts. The sectional vote of the two great was extremely heavy.

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We publish to-day the presidency. The knowng ones were all taken in, as Watson's ch. f. was the presidency. The knowng ones were all taken in, as Watson's ch. f. which the characters and then the characters

Franklin Pierce, now denounced by destardly defamers, who stayed at home, as a shuffler and a coward.

For proof of this, the spontaneous tributes of these brave en, and the despatches of Gen. Scott houself, can be consolved. He passed from that high post back into the shodes of private life, which be had reluctantly left, prompted only y a petrodism that was herevitary-as a perfect Bayard, without fear and without repreach." It was reserved for gutters, espersion as foul and filthy, as the sources from insinuated aught against, the courage or the general-hip of his then Brigadler, and present competitor. On the contrary, he paid the highest tribute to his skill and gallantry in etion. And, therefore, those who assail the conduct of Plerce in that campaign, impugn the character of their own dol, as well-oranding him har, by the very proofs they fain would fabricate to sustain their slanders.

Therefore, to all the scepties and the slanderers of Gen-Pierce's military character, we commend the language of Gen. Scott, used in his official despatches, as well as in private conversation, where the very familiarity of his accost of the Savannah Georgian writes: (so unusual with him on the field,) proved the estimation in which he held him, after his alleged flagrant dereliction of duty. Here are the facts of the "stumbling" story as far as Gen. Scott's testimony goes, and such his appreciation of that accident, and the subsequent conduct of Gen. Pierce. It is taken from the narrative of an eye witness, Col. Smith, corroborated by other testimony:

"General Santa Anna entertained the design of withdrawing his forces towards the city. In order to intercept this movement, Pierce's brigade; with other troops, was ordered movement, Pierce's original, with other troops, was ordered to pursue a route by which the enemy could be attacked in the rear. Colonel Noah E. Smith (a patriotic American, long resident in Mexico, whose local and topograpical knowledge proved eminently serviceable) had offered to point out the road, and was sent to summon General Pierce to the presence of the commander-in-chief. When he met Pierce, near Covacan, at the head of his bytande, the head to the presence of the commander-in-chief. When he met Pierce, near Coyacan, at the head of his brigade, the heavy fire of the batteries had commenced. 'He was exceedingly thin,' writes Colonel Smith, 'worn down by the fatigue and pain of the day and night before, and then evidently sufferpain of the day and might be used a glory in his eye, as the can-non bouned, that showed within him a spirit ready for the conflict.' He rode up to General Scott, who was at this time sitting on horseback beneath a tree, near the church of Coyacan, issuing orders to different individuals of the staff. "The command r-in-chief had already heard of the acci-dent that befell Pierce the day before; and as the latter ap-Pierce, my dear fellow,' said he, -and that epithet of fami liar kindness and friendship, apon the battle field, was the highest of military commendation from such a man-you highest of military commendation from such a man—'you are badly injured; you are not fit to be in your saddle! 'Yes, general, I am,' replied Pierce, 'in a case like this.' You ennot touch your loot to the stirrup,' said Scott. 'One of them I can,' answered Pierce. 'The General looked again at Pierce's almost disabled figure, and seemed on the point of taking his irrevocable resolution. 'You are rash, General Pierce,' said he; 'we shall lose you, and we cannot spare you. It is my duty to order you back to St. Augustine.'—'For God's sake, general!' exchained Pierce, 'do not say that! For God's sake, general,' exclaimed Pierce, 'do not say that This is the last great battle, and I must lead my brigade "-The commander in-chief made no further remonstrance, but gave the order for Pierce to advance with his brigade."

Will the enemies of Gen. Pierce, in their engerness t convict him of cowardice, disregard this high evidence, and insist upon an inference which would make their own candidate an idiot as well as a liat? Verily, Gen. Scott has need to repeat the prayer of "Save me from my friends!"-For no man was ever cursed with meaner or more mischiev ous ones. Another gentleman, too, who served with him, and who, though expressing his personal willingness to give him his vote, has since been placed in a position somewhat antagonistical to him, through the action of over-zealous friends, John A. Quitman thus speaks of his companionin-arms, in words warm from his generous heart :

"Iknew Gen. Franklin Pierce personally while we were in the service together, and since. His high intellectual qualities, his quick perception, and accurate judgment of men, secured my respect; while his nice sense of honor, his sincerity, and his pure-minded, disinterested integrity, won my warm regard and friendship. His nomination was highly accep

And this eulogium from a man like Quitman needs n comment. It speaks for itself; coming at such a time, from one every inch a soldier and a man of honor. And even the possibility of political bias in this case is obviated by the fact, that in the very same letter he announces his unalterable determination not "to take a prominent or active part in the pending Presidential canvass," because of the resolution on the Compromise in the platform.

The testimony of all the distinguished among his brother officers is to the same effect. They all admired, respected and loved Frank Pierce; and one of them, who is a Scott man, cannot refrain from expressing his personal regard, though stationed on the shores of the Pacific, and personally desirous of the success of the opposing candidate.-His letter came, almost Providentially, to put an extinguishof authoritative contradiction until after the election.

thers"! but for that other General, known to them in the same campaign, only by the familiar and affectionate appel-

So much for the military qualification, if qualification is to be regarded, for the highest civil office in this free gov ernment; one of the fundamental axioms of the founders of which was, that the purse and the sword should not be placed in the same hands. Admit Gen. Scott's high military merits and martial fame. Admit, that in this respect Frank Pierce, though a gallant and successful soldier, cannot claim the advantage over him, or even rank as high in the list of warriors, or claim the literary honors which the authorship

This is the only point in which Gen. Scott is not inferio cance by the contrast with one not a mere soldier only, but a

on other bloodless battle fields-though Horace Greeley, the Peace Apostle, should peddle "Pictorial Lives," celebrating the glories of war, and of the warrior of his "creation and

and Chapaltepec! Chippewa and Churubusco! grimly am

crouches sholition, in the sleek shape of Seward, needing but the touch of the Ithuriel spear of Truth, to start up, un-

ern bred" General, nominated and elected under auspices

That recollection is too recent to fall in its effects, nor can the identity of position, counsellors and advisers-Seward, Greeley, Truman Smith and others-surrounding both, fail to convince every unprejudiced man, that the power behind the throne in each instance would be the same-and greater than the threne itself. Therefore, let Whig and Democrat alike, heed that voice, rising from the grave of the greatest of

BETTER THAT WAR, PESTILENCE AND FAMINS, SHIULD AFFLICT THE COUNTRY, THAN THAT WE SHOULD HAVE THE AFFLICT THE COUNTRY, THAN THAT WE SHOULD HAT RULB OF A MILITARY CHIEFTAIN"—SECH AS SOUTT.

THE WHIG GAME OF BRAG!

game of bluster and brag. It yesterday published with great nearly the whole week. arade a letter from Wushington, which bears the ear-marks of the Secretary of the Interior. Now, this same gentleman, last year, predicted confidently the election of G. W. Summers, and his prediction was then so awfully blown up, that but little faith is to be placed in his opinion. The letter the scave ngers of this compaign, to take from ditches and books like the Secretary's, because he avows that he was an "out and out Fillmore man," and he looks to Scott's election which it was drawn. Winfield Scott never doubted, never as "almost certainly ensuring Fillmore's election in 1856." The writer "entertains hardly a doubt of Gen. Scott's election by a large majority-New York is certain-so is Pennsylvania. Now, we have seen a gentleman, directly from New York, who reports that our friends there are confident of carrying that State-and we shall to-morrow publish an interesting letter from Pennsylvania, expressing the most certain hopes that the Key-Stone State will vote for Pierce and King -As an off-set to this single witness of the Whig we may justly produce the evidence of well-informed citizens in va- Congress into service. Judge Caskie delivered an attrious portions of the country. A New York correspondent

The best informed men at the North entertain not the shade of a shadow of a doubt that Franklin Pierce will be shade of a shadow of a doubt that Franklin Pierce will be the next President of the United States. And from the best information that I can get of his character, my idea is that the will make a very good, a model President. He is a man from the people, of the people, and all his sympathies and predilections are with the people. He has just been in the service of the General Government long enough to thoroughly understand its principles and workings, and not have service of the General Government long enough to thoroughly understand its principles and workings, and not long enough to degenerate into a Federalist. Those who drink long at the fountains of the General Government are too apt to lorget the sovereignty of the States, to look upon the General Government as everything and the States as noth-Be it then known to all the world, and the rest of manand, that Franklin Pierce, the stern Republican, the staunch State Rights man, the man of the people and from the people, the people's choice, is and of right ought to be, the next President of these United States.

The St. Louis Times has the following : In the last seven weeks we have visited the States of Iowa, wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jerse, and Connecticut. We have had the opportunity of seeing many of the prominent Northern politicians and statesmen, besides mingling pretty freely with the masses, and we ought to know something of the solitical pulse in those States. The great leading feature that distinguishes this campaign from all preceding ones, is the utter, total, lifeless apathy and stagnation manifest in the Whig party of the North. There are no mass gatherproached, General Scott could not but notice the marks of pain and physical exhaustion, against which, only the sturdiest constancy of will could have enabled him to bear up. of state is being slowly urged forward by the concealed screw of anti-rent, anti-slavery, anti-constitution and law, which Greeley, Seward, Fred Douglass and the Woman's

> "Hope, which springs eternal in the humes breast," as left them; and, like poor Christian in the "Slough Despond," they are sinking deeper and deeper-but not like

Rights Convention are turning at. The truth is, that even

trespond, they are smaing deeper and deeper-but not like him, fically to be brought out upon the dry land.

There is another remarkable feature in the northern canvass, and that is, the open and undisguised contempt with which the old fashioned Clay and Webster protection Whigs treat their "Southern State Righte platform, while the New Lights the Resultant Agrange Agriculture." Lights, the Rapping, Agrarian, Anti-Rent. Mesmeric, Four-ierite, Vote-yourself-a-farm, Wooly-head Whigs 'splt upon," and "execrate" the compromise planks in this same "south-ern" platform with equal freedom and disgust. The truth is nd there is no disguising it—as a NATIONAL organization, the Whig party has no existence. The platform in the north, and the nominee and his guardians, in the south, has operated upon the old Whig party proper, as the "confusion of "tongues" did upon the builders of Babel: it has scattered them to the four winds of heaven, and will give them as many creeds as the Bubelites had languages. One thing may unite them as the north, negroism, and of this we may tave more to say hereafter

This brings us to the ground that the probable reason for he recently inflated hopes of the Sewardites, North and South, is the hoped for amalgamation of the forces of Hale and Scott in the Northern States. We ask Southern men of all parties to read the following revelations of the last New York Herald-which are sufficient to open ther eyes to the danger that threatens them, and to unite the South as a band of brothers against the miserable and mischieveus abolitionists and Sewardites. In spite of this foul and famnable coalition, the mischievous game cannot succeed. The united South, with the certain votes of the National Democratic States of the North and West, will secure the election of Pierce, and overthrow the infamous designs of Seward and Hale. But to the startling revelations of the N Y. Herald : We think we have discovered, if not the quadrature of the circle, at least the cause of the newborn confidence of the Seward abelitionists supporting General Scott. We understand, from very good authority, that during the last six weeks extensive negotiations have been going on between certain parties-leaders among the whigs-supporting Scott

-and certain other parties—leaders among the assistionists— exporting Hale, with the free soil democracy. The part of negotiators among the whigs, it appears has been performed by Truman Smith, William H. Seward, Thurlow Weed, and ome other political leaders in the Northern locality, of less some other portion readers in the Storigern locality, of 1698 note and importance. The parties among the free soil democracy who have been negotiating the proposed arrangement to which we allude, are those distinguished free soil Senators, such as John P. Hale, Mr. Chase of Ohio, Mr. Sumner of Massachusatts and parties other processes including Mr. son, Lucretia Mott, and all the oddities and professors of "isms" of the day. It is thought that a secret treaty or ar-rangement has been agreed upon, by which John P. Hale, entirely for Scott, will stir their stumps, and be able, under

agreed upon between the two highest and principal contracting parties—Wm. H. Seward, on the part of the abolition whigs, and John P. Hale, on the part of the free sollers—Mr. Hale, the candidate of the latter faction, has taken the stump in Ohio, and intends to travel round this State and other States infected with the abolition mania, in order to show that Gon Pheron is more in favor at the South and show that Gen. Pierce is more in layer of the South, and more bitterly opposed to the abolitionism of the North, than Gen. Scott, or any of those connected with the whig candidate. Hale is a capital stump speaker. He manages his campaign with consummate tact and address. He intends to play his cards in such a manner as gradually to lead those abolitionists of Ohio and New York who had intended to your for the Pittshurg nomines, to lay him saids, and to your abolitionists of Olino and New York who had intended to vote for the Pittsburg nominee, to lay him aside, and to vote for Gen. Scott, under the belief that the party which supports him will, in the next Congress, go to work and repeal the Fugitive Slave law, knowing that Gen. Scott is already pledged never to use a veto in regard to any act of Congress.

This is a brief and congrebensive view of the new and improved because condition arrangement, or whatever

ortant secret league, coalition, arrangement, or whatever ise it may be called, which has been entered into between he leaders of the Seward party supporting Scott, and the fected by the speeches of Hale in Onio, Pennsylvania and Western New York, Mr. Hale himself, it is expected, will to be known all over the Northern abolition States a few days before the election. Perfect confidence is placed on the abilities of Seward on the one side, and of Hale Giddings. Chase, Sumner, Garrison and Gerit Smith, on the other days produced to completely abandon and demoralize the abolition sarty under its Pittsburg standard, and to bundle them. days before the election. Perfect confidence is placed on the abilities of Seward on the one eide, and of Hale. Giddings, Chase, Summer, Garrison and Gerrit Smith, on the other side, to completely abandon and demoralize the abolition party under its Pittsburg standard, and to bundle them all over to the Scott party, when they will, under the new administration, have the sole control of the executive government, under the mantle of General Scott himself. If G.o. half of the policy or measures upon which General Taylor, do the whigh the present to the policy or measures upon which General Taylor, and not instead of swallowing down, by the wholesale, the inecential instead of swallowing down, by the wholesale, the inecential report to the abolition by googness and doctrines prepared by Truman Smith, and to bundle them all over to the Scott party, when they will, under the new administration, have the sole control of the executive government, under the mantle of General Scott himself. If G.o. half of the policy or measures upon which General Taylor, the doctron of 1848 the Whigs in 1848 concluded to the advice of feading Southern Whigs, and stored the advice of feading Southern Whigs, the submit does not be added their filastrious layer their to the advice of feading Southern Whigs, and submit and the moles of swallowing down, by the wholesale, the incendial report of the wholesale, the incendial report of the wholesale, the incendial report of the advice of feading Southern Whigs, mass most prudent for them to thrust and their filastrious layer them to thrust and the the observed was most prudent for them to thrust and the their filas set to the Scott party, when they will, unanter to the Scott party, when they will under the mantle of General Scott himself. If G in Scott should be elected President, these ingenious politicians of the Seward and Summer school intend to unite completely in Congress, and to manage the whole legislation of the country by means of the anti-slavery sentiment and anti-slavery union, effected by these arrangements in the North. Slavery union, effected by these arrangements in the North. General Scott will be easily managed and easily amnaged. General Scott will be easily managed and easily amnaged of availability. Their principles, under the leadership of their greatest statesman. Henry Clay, had been deship of their greatest statesman. Henry Clay, had been of success, then, in 1848, was to run an available candidate, and they selected Gen. Taylor, because his military renown would draw some adventitious ald to their side. By various deworld draw some adventitious ald to their side. By various deworld draw some adventitious ald to their side. By various deworld from the policy or manifest the policy or manifest the policy or manifest the government and newspaper of the Seward and Summer school intend to unite complete the principles, and newspaper of the policy or manifest the government and newspaper of the great burthen of the Vicing speeches and newspaper of the cletch, would administer the government of the While speeches and newspaper of the cletch, would administer the government of the While speeches and newspaper of the cletch, would administer the government of the Congress and to the policy or manifest th

nfidence with which several journals in this portion of outh; and their partizans have ever since "execrated, spit that their forces will be able to be united in the field in about | NEW chapter in our political history, and eventually plunge only been permitted for the purpose of covering up the more being corried out by John P. Hale. In furtherance of these views and of the motives which we attribute to these poliof the North, may be cited in evidence. Everything seems to lead to the belief that some grand private arrangement has been effected between the leaders of the Seward party and the leaders of the abolition party to demoralize the latter, and to carry thom all over in favor of Gen. Scott at the

THUBSDAY, Oct. 7 .- Jockey Club Purse 850, with \$10 entrance added to the purse-mile heats. The result was

C. & N. Green's b. b. by Wagner, 4 years old. 4 1 1 Jas. Talley's ch. g. by Boston, dam Barbara Al-282 len, 3 years old, Thos. D. Watson's ch. f by Herald, dam Marchioness, 3 years old,

Thus. B. Williamson's b. h. by Trustee, dam by Hedgeford, 5 years old, This was a very interesting race. The time of the first

The Richmond Whig surpress itself in the desperate knowing ones may again be mistaken as they have been

been safely confided, and his whole course has been marked by a devotion to her interests, and to the Rights of the States as guaranteed under the Constitution.

DISCUSSION IN POWHATAN.

On Wednesday last, being Powhatan Court, Mr. William C. Scott, the Whig elector, addressed the people. The Democratic elector being unavoidably absent, the Democracy of the county pressed our distinguished representative in Congress into service. Judge Caskie delivered on able speech, and, from what we hear, the Democracy were proud. White House—thus allowing grion which he pretended to of the day and their champion, who, on the occasion, so ably sustained the cause of Democracy.

We learn that the Democrats of the county have tendered to Judge Caskie a public barbecue, as a manifestation of their regard for and appreciation of his public services and

private virtues. WHAT ARE WE COMING TO?

It is bad enough in the Richmond Whig to denounce the fugitive slave law-but last night, as we learn, a whig editor, who has avowed the most dangerous dectrines, addressed a German Whig meeting. A writer in the last Examiner states the following facts, which reflect great discredit upon those who have had any agency in importing such a fanatic

This very same Whig club has advertized a German Whig This very same Wing can has advertized a German Wing exting to be addressed on Thursday next, by a certain Mr. Electhore, editor of a German Abelition paper in New York, called the "Allgemeine Zitung," one of those papers that start up like a mushroom, during the time of a Presidential campaign, which are never heard of after it is over.
Indeed, the Whig cause must have sanken mighty low in
this quarter, that they have to import a satellite of the SewARD GREELEY-JOHNSTON school, to defend their forlorn mis-

chief-begetting cause.

For the fun of the thing, I have translated the following sentence from this Abolivion paper, which is circulated in-great numbers by unserupations so call d friends of the South TAUE LOVER OF THE CONSTITUTION.

TRANSLATION.
"It [the Democratic Platform] exhibits their iron determined to the property of t ration to earry on the catching of human beings in the free States without hindrance. The heart of the Democratic party pelsates only in the the compromise measures, inclu-"ding the fugitive slave law, the disgrace to the legislation of the nineteenth century. Every other resolution could be FIGURE SLAVE LAW HAS SECONE THE CORNER STONE OF

MR. CHOATE.-The Boston Courier, referring to the tatement of the Arlas that Mr. Choate, is desirous of ma-

king a specen in favor of Scott and Graham, says:-"There is no authority for the declaration that Mr. Choate lesires to make a speech; although he may feel it his duty o appeal to his fellow citizens once more to cease following he false lights which have deluded them into the gult of abolitionism, and to urge them to stand fast to that good-the sound doctrines of the national Whig party

WAEED UP THE WRONG PASSENGER.

Some days since a while of Pippin, Ohio, endeavored to argue a homespun-looking individual from the country into the belief that. Gen. Scott was the proper person for President-cathing Gen. Pierce a fool," 'That may be,' remarked the countryman, 'but he wasn't fool enough to write a Native American letter " The whig vamosed!

ments, notwithstanding the day was cloudy, with occasional showers, a respectable number of people assembled at Bickingham Court House on Friday the 24th ultimo, to hear the discussion between the Hon. If. A. Wise and others, or the Democratic side, and the champions of the Whig party.—

H. A. Wise and Mr. Letcher of the Rockbridge district attended on behalf of the Democrats, and only Mr. Campbell of Lynchburg on the part of the Whigs. This the Democratic regretted, being very anxious to hear hoth Messrz. Wise and Letcher; but as only one of the Whig speakers attempt to refute. After urging many other craits regretted, being very anxious to hear hoth Messrz. Wise and Letcher; but as only one of the Whig speakers attempt to refute. After urging many other craits regretted, being very anxious to hear hoth Messrz. Wise and Letcher; but as only one of the Whig speakers attempt to refute. After urging many other craits regretted, being very anxious to hear hoth Messrz. Wise passed on to the claims of Gen. F. Pierce, the candidate of the Democratic party. He bore ample testimony as to his ability and fidelity as a stateman. Having hear who were incorred by the presence of several latters, who manifested great interest in the debate. But for the unpromising state of the weather, we had every reason to menta, notwithstanding the day was cloudy, with occasional unpromising state of the weather, we had every reason to Union; and so true and firm a friend of Southern rights

ted with great force and clearness. In his illustrations and allusions, he was often classical and cloquent, and the audience manifested their satisfaction and delight by their andi-

States Bank, anti-protective Tabil, &c., &c., seing then golded by the Republican wing of the Whig party. In this connexion he gave an interesting account of his interviews with Mr. Clay, and alluded to the policy and measures advocated by the Whigs in Virginia during that canvass, and cited the speeches of one or more of their greatest men as proof that their principles, as contained in the Virginia Whig address of 1840, were sanctioned and approved. But AFTER aress calling him away i would, under the circumstances at over public opinion, and that General Scott will be elected be met and closed. Mr. Wise here gave a masterly sketch of the conduct of Gen. Taylor's administration in sanctioning, if not conniving at, or adding Gen. Riley in boldly ascense to anticipate such a result, if it could be possible for ing, if not conniving at, or adding Gen. Riley in boldly ascense to anticipate such a result, if it could be possible for vention had prepared themselves for such a coalition—pre-vious to the election—at about this time by voting in oppo-sition to the platform there constructed, and voted for by the

vention-reviewed its action, and compared its conduct in rejecting Rantoul of Massachusetts, though backed by three allevery grounds. With signal ability, he exposed the conduct of the late Whig Convention, and established, beyond a doubt, that the abolition wing of the Whig party dictated two ways—either that it was "cut and dried" it twice as favorable as those that heralded and accompanied that of Gen. Scott; and nothing short of a providential interposition saved the country from ciril war, under his military auspices.

In the same favorable as those that heralded and accompanied that of Gen. Scott; and nothing short of a providential interposition saved the country from ciril war, under his military auspices.

In the same favorable as those that heralded and accompanied coming election. Time will tell whether it can be carried that the aboutton wing of the white party unitaries coming election. Time will tell whether it can be carried that the nomination. Why, he asked, was not President Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination before the Whig most non-inated? Why was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, he asked, was not President Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination before the Whig most non-inated? Why was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination wing of the nomination. Why, he asked, was not President Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, he asked, was not President Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination wing of the nomination. Why, he asked, was not President Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination wing of the nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination wing of the nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who had fully Convention mee (like Stott's nomination. Why, was Fillmore, who ha

confident, although Red Eye is decidedly the favorite. The the Waigs in the free States, bring his support to the processed but the lacerated and bleeding in fee of Mr. C. a and veto its repeal, yet loaned lelf with his military re tation, thus enabling the free ss to join the plea of availa-olity with his and their avowintipathies and hostility to slavery, to raily in the Whipnvention supporters sufficient to defeat the nominationlessre. Fillmore and Webproved that Scott got his noution by the abelition votwhile he pretended to occupy same ground with Mr. Fill So, therefore, Gen. Se either permitted the free make a tool of him wreaking their vengeance appear to make a toor of first wreaking their venguance upon Mr. Fillmore, by ejectimm from the Presidency, and simply for sustaining a policyich Scott makes out he approves—or else the abolitionhook up Gen. Scott, because ne agreed in sympathy and piples with them. Here was a man born in a stave State, wing the abolitionists to use the testing the abolitionists. im to defeat the nomination Fillmore, the decided choice of the slave State whigs, aryet, pretending to agree in principle and policy with three-dent, and knowing too, that Fillmore's defeat would bailed as a triumph by the molition whigs, and be equally teemed a defeat by the slave. where desirous to terminat ase see tonal questions, bece their continued agitation ndangered the peace and stility of our Federal Union He asked whether such condent such a juncture, entitled Gen. Scott to the confidence support of the slave States? Dit not such a course of cond rather argue a concurrent in feeling and principles with se who secured his nomi

> the contended that Gen. St's conduct in withholding his views just before the mery of the Whig National Convention—as well as his coursending the Convention—the source from whence he reced his support—coupled with the fact, that about sixty of heading friends in the Convention, refused to vote for the afform—together with his letter accepting the nomination section the Southern Waigs roun all obligation to supposition. He showed that the free om all obligation to supposite. He showed that the free il Whigs in the Conventichad admitty used it to present free soil abolition nomizion to the country, UNDER THE and and sanction of inentional Whig party - that the outlern Whigs were out-inaged and beaten, when contend ag for their constitutions ights, and were now called upon y such men as Botts, Soley and Mangain, who helped to de-rient them, to aid in clean Gen. Scott President, whom they theat them, to aid in closing Gen. Scott President, whom they had openly and repeatey refused to put even in nonination. That the nonination of the supporters opposed to the divote, with the majorati of his supporters opposed to the fugitive slave haw, anadvocating its repeat, only transferred the contest from the suvention to the people, and the question was, whether authern Whigs had the particular training to their course, and the rights of the South, or would stand by their count and the rights of the South, or would yield all for the por boon of party success? Many nobb-daye State Wings if warned their countymen against ald ing in the elevation Gen. Scott to the Presidency. motive, but patriosm and devotion to the perpetuity of the Union, could have added so many leading Southern White sembers of Concess, to declare their decided opposition to he election of Cn. Scott ?

the election of Cn. Scott?

Gen. Scott's tters to the public were shown to abound in all the explode dogmas of the Federalists, with various addenduna emplating from the General himself. His letter to Dr. Atkinsa in 1842 on slavery, his letter against annexing Mexican Ferritory, but manifesting his willingness to annex all te Canadas, his opinions as to the power of annex all the Canadas, his opinions as to the power of Congress randolish sizery in the District of Columbia, and upon the rint of petitioning Congress on sinvery, and the daty of reiring and reporting upon all such petitions, were all handles in a most masterly manner and with gloves off Such doutines, Mr. W. contended, made Gen. Scott an available residuals with the tree subjects and the resultance of a able candidate with the free soilers; and the repugnance of a great miny of the most distinguished slave State Whigs to duport Scott, grew out of the same causes that endeared way—an amiable, intelligent, and beloved him to the freesoilers and abolitionists. If any proof of ET TO THE PATRONS OF CHOWAN FEMALE ded, what higher cylidence could be produced than the pointed collegiate in the new premises the next sense and public refusal of so many leading Whigs both in and out of Courses to support his planting?

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—In consequence of the unfinished state of the new premises, the next session will not open until the first Wednesday in November. Board will be eight dollars per month.

MR. WISE IN BUCKINGHAM.

For the Enquirer

In conformity with public notice and previous arrangements, notwithstanding the day was cloudy, with occasional ments, notwithstanding the day was cloudy, with occasional mis fetermination to arrest and put down all such movements in setermination to arrest and put down all such movements in setermination to arrest and put down all such movements in setermination to arrest and put down all such movements in setermination to arrest and put down all such movements. anticipate a very large crowd.

The discussion commenced at 12 o'clock. The opening speech of Mr. Wise was instead to with profound attention. He was suffering from the effect of a severe cold, attended with considerable hourseness. But his animation and geni-based on the same of our own men took sides with the North against us. The journals of Congress would be a third out in these assertions. As illustrative of General Process view on the slavery question, he cited his having voted for what were called the Atherton resolutions, resolutions, and the clong to them when some of our own men took sides with the North against us. The journals of Congress would be a third out of the slavery questions.

sions and sectional aggressions, led on by a fanaticism which sions and sectional aggressions, led on by a fanaticism which looked beyond our Federal Constitution and based its acts on "a higher law" than that which banded the States together in our Federal Cuion, was the paramount question to be decided at the polls in November next.

Latted States Bank, and the free soil wing of the While paramount of the polls in November next. be decided at the polls in November next.

Allusions were made to several recent administrations, with a view of exhibiting the principles, progress and future tendency of the Whig and D-mocratic parties. In contrasting the principles of the Whig party of 1840 with those promulgated and advocated in 1852, he proved by their address, that in Viginia the Whigs were in 1840 anti-United States Bank, anti-protective Tariff, &c., &c., being then Bank, anti-protective Tariff, &c., &c., being then be best advocated by noise, cant and fustian. After con-

the views arged by his opponent in the debate. To this ap-

admentshed it was time to close, after consuming about one hour, he gave way, and Mr Wise wound up the discussion in fine taste, complimenting Mr. C. for his frankness and candour, however much he differed from him in policy and principle, and expressing his kind feelings towards him, and his profound thanks for the attention shown by the audi-

MR WISE IN BUCKINGHAM. Messrs. Editors: —This distinguished gentlemen addressed the citizens of Buckingham on the 24th of October, in a masterly and unanswerable speech. I have been looking for views, and of the motives which we attribute to these politicians, the conduct and policy of the abolition New Era in Washington city, and of all the whig and abolition journals of the North, may be cited in evidence. Everything seems to lead to the brilef that some grand private arrangement has nomination of General Scott upon purely sectional and antisparts. In the even to lead to the brilef that some grand private arrangement has nomination of General Scott upon purely sectional and antisparts. says, "his speech, taken altogether, presented a very imper-

alledged by the Whigs, in extenuation of their outrageous speech and answering it, he did no such thing. He had the conduct to President Tyler, that he had betrayed the Whig good sense and tact, not to attempt it, but made his own cause, and therefore the Whigs ought to repute and discard speech, the same speech which is made by all Whig speeckers, him. But President Fillmore had proven faithful to ALL (and which would have done for an opening speech equally their principles, as avowed before his election, and, since his well) drawn from a notorious pamphlet called "the Conadvent to office, had been in layor of enforcing the laws and trast," superscribed with "PLEASE OISCULATE." That advent to office, had been in layor of enforcing the laws and abiding by the constitution of the country. Why then, he repenied, was President Fillmore scourged from the White House? Mr. Tyler had offended his party by adhering to their creed, as promulgated before his election, and not obeying the dictum of party lenders AFIEB his installation. On the other hand, Mr. Fillmore had come up to ALL they dure not obeying the decim. There can be no pica put in to excess his being expecied from the White House by his one party. Unless it was that he had offended the ASCINTER.

gs in the free States, bring his support to the organization of the Fugitive Slave and his resolute enforce-his party, which it is not possible they win ever the his party, which it is not possible they win ever the party washerwoman with? He talk of reasting! Why Mr. Wiss it since it became the of land. Then Mr. Fill-washerwoman with? He talk of reasting! Why Mr. Wiss it since it became the of land. Then Mr. Fill-washerwoman with? He talk of reasting! Why Mr. Wiss ment of it since it became the of land. Then Mr. Fill-more than the fill than the fill-more than the fill-mo share States. Gen. Scott, while sting of his devotion to the compromise measures, airctending to agree with the compromise measures, airctending to agree with the compromise measures, airctending to agree with the frame, in thankindness to his God, \$\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\chi}\$ that the variable of the Old Dominion. In his hands her honor has been affely confided. I do wish, Messrs. Editors, you would publish that si I do wish, Messrs Entiors, you would publish that piec, it is so supremely improbable that it answers itself, and heat it is useles for me to follow it further. You know it is common saying, when any one does anything very ball that he "ought to make one more effort, and quit" or "die. So it is with this writer; he is singularly happy in the choic of his signature—the last letter in the alphabet, save one.

Mr. Wise gave nim at least "forty strikes, save one. cient to defeat the nominationlesses. Fillmore and Webster, thereby placing the nomino in the hands of the free State abolition whigs. Mr. tontended that the free soilers used Scott to drive Fillmorem the Waite House, and it would have been a God-send to him, had be opened to now that Scott got his nontion by the abolition vote.

Bible and read, "it is hard to kick og inst the prices." for Sible and fead. "It is also a many a blunder freed him."

If he has written in his time, enough to exhaust the Alp

Set from "A" to "Y," and this is the best he can do, I put God to have merey on him, and advise him to write so more," sign it "Z," and "peg out."

I will only quote from "Y," once more. He says so Democrats express themselves satisfied with the result,"

An! yes, friend "Y.", that they do. Didn't you hate acknowledge it? But that's right—"tell the truth, a sname the devit." And now, "old hoss," whoever you (Ood only knows.) having got to a point where we are vell, I say "nune dimilis".

I hope, Messes, Entors, you will yet receive a fall

Democrats here return han their warmest thanks for the Whigs would rather have seen the devil here than the effect of his speech. It was really rich to see s the more knowing ones running around among their " ood God, how he is putting it to him-he is teating call to pieces—Wise has caught a Tartar, a'int bel-you ever in all your born days hear such a speechl-who only ambition?

He contended that Gen Sat's conduct in withholding with siles to give signs when to applaud and to huzz enough. You know how Whigs do-they are like poor man nature, "the same exergiclere." FIAT JUSTITIS Examiner will please copy.

Messes, Editors - Allow me to reply to the card of "N H" in your paper of the 28th utilino.

N. B. H. processes a desire only to correct an error in

idvertisement of Malway Academy, the vonag lady referred to (in that advertisement) spe-the Bockingham F. C. Institute." He says, "she reathere three sessions, instead of one, and of course could have taken the first honors, as it a College does not co Now let me assure N. B. H., the young lady, and all w

Now let me assure N. B. H., the young lady, and all wit may concern, that I had no wish or intention to shortest collegiate course, or in any way to do her the slightest effect, of the offset on the College, or her Alamna. In a to the "time she spen tithere," I wrote from memory at knew the time size [27] Midway; and also, that she do go direct to Buckingham, but remained some means are the face seeming short, in great one of the same many timest some means. go direct to discussions, but remained some men-home. The time seeming short, i named one session sions are short or long, double or single, agreeably to rangement and convenience of schools. Now, in so the Northern schools a session is 12 weeks; in others le B. H. says, I was wrong in the time, I ask pardon, B. H. says, I was wrong in the time, I ask pardon a will cheerfully retract the "one long syssion," as I intendit, and substitute, for his gratification, three short ones. I, however, most sincerely regret to learn, from N. B. B. that Bucklingham F. C. I, does not confer honors, and no receive a diploma from that institution is no long-have ever considered that there was no difference; that is made every considered that there was no difference; that is

mily circle. No injustice to the Conege! (I am a fri patten of general education.) And none to her alumn pattern of general education.) And none to her alum Thanks, many thanks to triend N. B. H. He has allided to Midway as her alumine. Then rem us, our lost daughter! You are twice, three come back to the hatis of Midway! Truly your her alumnus. I respectfully ask N. B. H. in others, what justly constitutes the alumni-papa? The Institution where the purple spends five pupil! The Institution where the pupil spends by receiving, and, rithe best instructors, every requisite, and instruction, or given finished educations; or one was penses diplomas with all conferring honers. I beg, spectfully, "and with the kindest to longs," to intoma-all such persons, "and the rest of manifold," that ye dies are not sent, or received, "to be prepared to e-classic balls of Buckingham F. C. I."—but to received iteraty, classical and ornamental education, and that nosom of a home school, as was usual with the log cles in Virginia, in those good old days before it cles in Virginia, in those good out days before it be wish custom of the country? for Sectarian Institutions, Yanker helps," to issue diplomas, "which conterted no ars." This correction is take doe to the young lady.

Alumica, and to myself Respectfully, J. MINOR, M. D., Proprietor of Midway Acade (All Note, at the partish my noise of all papers which partish my noise give this an insertion, and other,
Most respectfully.

PATRICK HENRY AYLETT, ESQ. Of King William County, by invitation, side democratic Association on Wednesday evening meht elected the admiration, and enlisted th

New York, Oct 6.—The stranger Asia, with diverpool to the 25th, and 121 passengers, artised: She passed the steamer America on the 25th. Lord Hardinge has been appended communitation chi ioneand deflats to public schools in Sweden The Earl of Darby intimates that the funeral of the B

tave commenced. Is addition to the applicament of Hardinge, as commander in chat, Lord Fuz by of 8 set, has been appointed Maste General of Ordnahoe Prince Albert as Colonel of the Grenadic Guards. The stemmer Panama had arrived at Southampion Chagres with \$1 500,000, and its ship Swift was on he

o work the gold mines of Argoda, appear in the Lordon

A terrible inundation had takendace on the Rhi

3.5 Nothing by Telegraph lat night.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IT THE AFRICAN CHURCH ON FRHAY NIGHT.

An Address from Hon, JAJES M. MASON.
The Democracy of Richmond will meet at the Afr.

Church on Friday evening next, the Sth. of October a past 7 o'clock. Our distinguished able and oloquent for, JAMES M. MASON, has accepted an ovitable will address us. The public geneally and the Der of the surrounding country are nyted to attend

MR. WEBSTER'S OPINION OF GEN. PIERCE In a conversation with Judge Tupley, of Jackson Mis-"SIR: I HAVE KNOWN MR. PIERC: FROM HIS BOYE

"SIR: I HAVE KNOWN MR. PIERC: FROM HIS BOVE AND HE IS NOW MY NEIGHBOR, ASD I HAVE NO HES TION IN SAVING THAT ALTHOISH WE DUFFER U MANY CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTIONS, YET UPON SUBJECT OF SLAVERY HE IS AS SUND AND RELIA FOR THE SOUTH AS WAS MR. CALIOUN HIMSELF." To the Democratic Committeesof Vigilance and the

macrane voter in the State should be furnised with ein time. We can supply all orders that my be forestthe neturn mail, at \$1 per 18 30, or 50 ce to per 1800
number. The cash must accompany the order in \$11
will be sent free of postage.

MARRIED, at Markham, Funquer county, A. on the 21st Set. 57
Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Mr. Firt, DING LEWI- DOLTHAT, 1948
MARY WILLIS MARSHALL, daughter of the late. John Marshall, daughter of the late. John McCommittee of Marshall, daughter of the Set. 58 by the Ext. 58 by the Set. 58 by the Ext. 58 by the Set. 58 by the Ext. 58 by the Set. 58 by the Paine Committee of the Set. 58 by the Set. 58 by the Paine Committee of the Set. 58 by the S

CHARLES T. WORTHAN & (O.